



ADELANTE RAZA

ORGANO DE INFORMACION Y
MOVIMIENTO DE LIBERACION

Julio 73



Nuestras Leyes y el Trabajador Migrante

The only real hope for farm workers in Wisconsin, except for those on large farms or in canneries he said, is to get out of migrant labor.

“A society such as this demands a revolution and not a reformation. A revolution made by those of us who have a profound love of life...”

COMENTARIOS...

CARTA ABIERTA A María Anita Sánchez, Editor
Adelante Razal:

U N A V O Z C H I C A N A

Se oye una voz Chicana; no hay duda. Una voz algo distinta y un poco controversial. Es voz que refleja y es expresión del alma y espíritu de La Raza, que interpreta y comenta hechos y noticias en nuestra comunidad.

Es una voz particular que tiene acento Chicano de la historia de La Razal; a veces es negativa, porque muchas de las situaciones que afectan a nuestra gente, no son nada positivos; y sin duda alguna es controversial, (especialmente en estos rincones de Wisconsin) porque esta voz no tiembla ni, tiene miedo. La verdad duele y a veces crea mas enemigos que simpatizantes.

El periódico, "Adelante Razal", no intenta ni pretende seguir los pasos de otras publicaciones. (En ese caso no habría necesidad de Adelante Razal) Muchos periódicos famosos e importantes han publicado sus puntos de vista y han coloreado a su gusto páginas de nuestra historia; nuestro motivo e intención es la de publicar Historia de La Raza y publicar comentarios y noticias desde nuestro punto de vista; el punto de vista Chicano.

Me gustaría que la presente carta abierta fuera publicada en hapoyo y soporte de la presente línea editorial y sirviera de balance contra criticas y opiniones distintas.

Sinceramente,

Padre Pancho, Director
La Raza, Inc.

7/23/73

TO: María Anita Sánchez, Editor
ADELANTE RAZAL

RE: The Chicano Voice Must Be Heard

Dear María Anita:

A voice has been heard. A distinct, often negative, and sometimes controversial voice has appeared on the editorial pages of Adelante Razal. This voice is distinct because it is a Chicano voice interpreting Chicano history. It is negative because many of the situations affecting our community are negative. It is controversial when it is unafraid to take a firm stand; and very often the truth is not the best way to make friends.

Despite the criticism received Adelante Razal is a voice that expresses, and is a reflection of Mexican American, or Chicano interpretation of events relating to the Mexican American community.

Adelante Raza does not intend to (nor should) follow the pattern of any publication in Wisconsin. If such were the case, there would be no need for this unique publication. As has been stated often, the other side of the picture has been recorded and published by many noteworthy and excellent papers; ours is an attempt to record Chicano history the way Chicanos see and interpret it.

Sincerely,

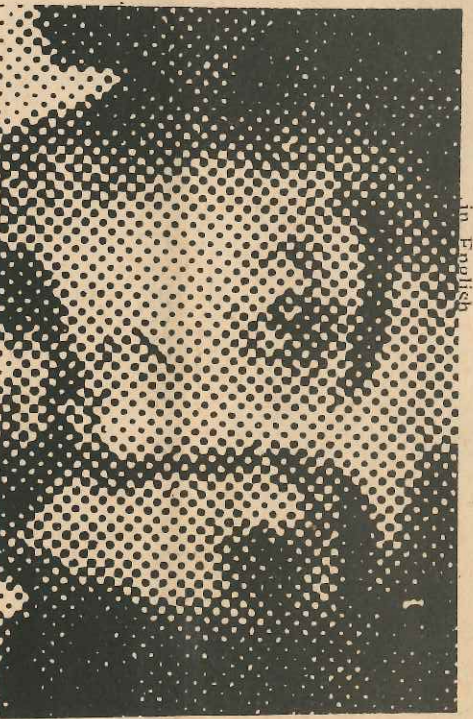
Fr. Pancho, Director
La Raza, Inc.

Note: In response to various criticisms by some of our friends and readers I decided to forward this open letter to the editor in support and encouragement of her important and praiseworthy effort in publishing this paper.

" W E L C O M E "

In a meeting called by La Raza, Inc. on July 20th, and attended by representatives of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations (DILHR): Alcario Samudio, John Kotschak; Francisco Salas, Department of Local Affairs & Development; UMOs representatives: Roman Ramos, John Bauknecht; Margarito Martinez and Concha Maravilla, both from the La Raza Alcoholism Office in Berlin also attended the meeting presided by Father Pancho; this group concluded that the growers and the state of Wisconsin have a duty towards the welfare of the people they recruit.

Wisconsin, one of the leading states in agricultural production, has, for many years, especially since World War II, recruited Mexican American labor from Texas and other states. Year after year during the spring, our growers and canneries secure manual labor by contacting the Wisconsin State Employment Services (WSES) and requesting "X" number of workers for the season.



The main concern: How can we make the seasonal worker feel welcomed in Wisconsin? We do not demand, or request, bill boards by the highways with bold "WELCOME TO WISCONSIN". We do however, suggest: 1) that the local merchants and growers, who benefit from the farm worker, make their weight felt within the local boards and appropriation committees, so as to secure bi-cultural workers in the Social Services Departments and Employment Offices, 2) that the DILHR give importance, or thought to the image presented of the Mexican American farmworker by some local papers--those newspapers rely heavily on traffic violations, fights, etc., and hardly ever on the farm worker's contribution to the local economy, and, 3) is there any major newspaper in the State of Wisconsin willing to cover at least a weekly article on the life, work, etc., of 8,000 seasonal workers? (Such a request was proposed to the Milwaukee Journal by La Raza Staff and was denied as the Journal felt it was already doing more than its share of publishing migrant news).

Conclusion: Many people because of their duty, and us because of our concern, ought to plan and make concrete efforts towards the well-being of not only the tourist, but the farm worker as well.

La Raza Staff

WHY?

It is not a secret that money and power bring many favors and often may even buy "justice" and freedom. In our contact with prison inmates we have been confronted with many rules and regulations which are against any form of human dignity. Despite our being familiar with our judicial system and its impact upon the poor and innocent; our recent visit with Mr. Anthony (Tony) Cordova at the Outagamie County Jail astonished us.

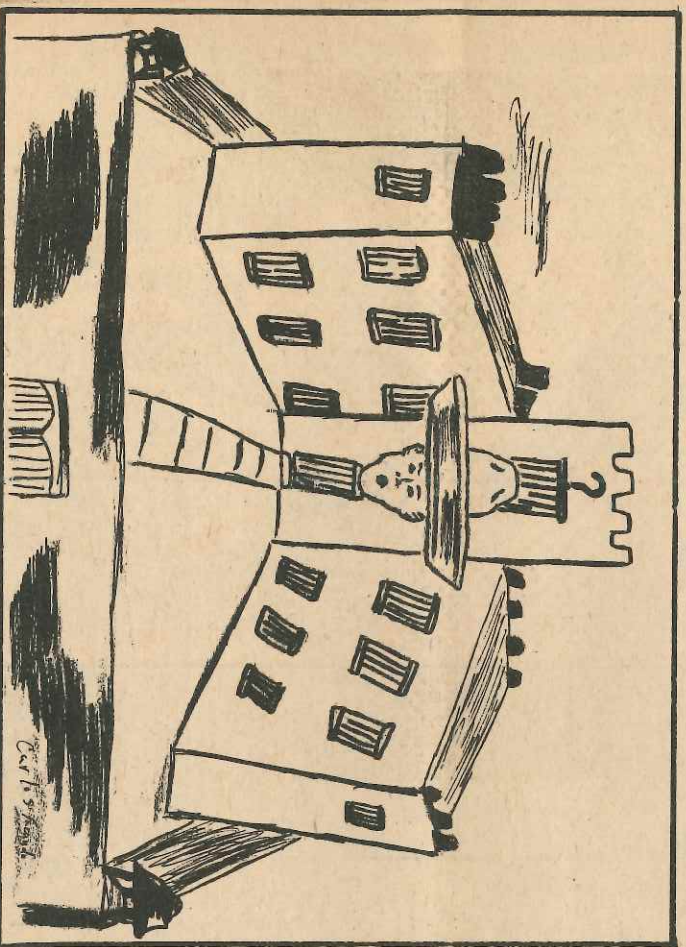
We believe that the reason that Tony is sitting in jail today is simply: lack of sufficient funds to bail himself out. He will probably remain there for several months although he is innocent--does not our Constitution claim innocence for our citizens until proven guilty?

How can an innocent person be forced to remain in jail for 6, 8, 12 months due to lack of funds? Would it be possible that bail be based on not only on the seriousness of the crime, but, also on the ability to pay bail? Must a non-convicted person be treated worse than those already convicted?

Tony has had no visitors since his arrest June 13th, 1973. Again, we ask: "Why must an innocent man be tortured by isolation and not be allowed visitation by close friends when his immediate family resides out of state?"

And, Why have the Judges refused to grant a just and human request by Mr. Paul Horvath (Tony's attorney), for a reduction of bail and also the placement of two or three people on Tony's visiting list?

We are concerned for the people who cannot speak for themselves. We are concerned for Tony and we ask again . . . WHY?



¿POR QUE?

Es un secreto público, que el poder y el dinero pueden comprar amistades, justicia y a veces la libertad.

En numerosos contactos con prisioneros hemos observado que muchas reglas y mandatos del sistema penal hieren la dignidad de la persona. La equidad de nuestra cortes deja mucho que desear en algunos casos.

En nuestra última visita a Tony Cordova, acusado de la muerte del Dr. Santos, nos apenó pensa que, la única razón por la cual Tony se encuentra hoy en la cárcel, es que no tiene dinero suficiente para salir o pagar su rescate. Y quizás tenga que estar por 8 o 12 meses en la cárcel acusado, pero no con-victo, esperando sentencia.

Tony, no ha tenido visitas, desde el día de su entrada a la cárcel. Porque no pueden los amigos visitar a Tony, especialmente cuando su familia se halla tan distante? Estas reglas hacen la situación de Tony peor que la de aquellos convictos de crímenes sirviendo su sentencia.

Porque, nos preguntamos, apelaciones de respeto a los derechos de Tony, hechas por el abogado, han sido negadas por los jueces?

.....

"BIENVENIDOS"

Wisconsin, uno de los estados líderes en producción agraria, importado, por muchos años brazos fuertes y mano del campesino del estado de Texas, así como también de otros estados. Año tras año, llegada la primavera, los rancheros de Wisconsin hacen uso del departamento de trabajo para reclutar trabajadores. El departamento de estado se hace cargo de buscar esa mano de trabajo, y al mismo tiempo, es responsabilidad suya el mirar por el bienestar del trabajador: salario, vivienda, etc.

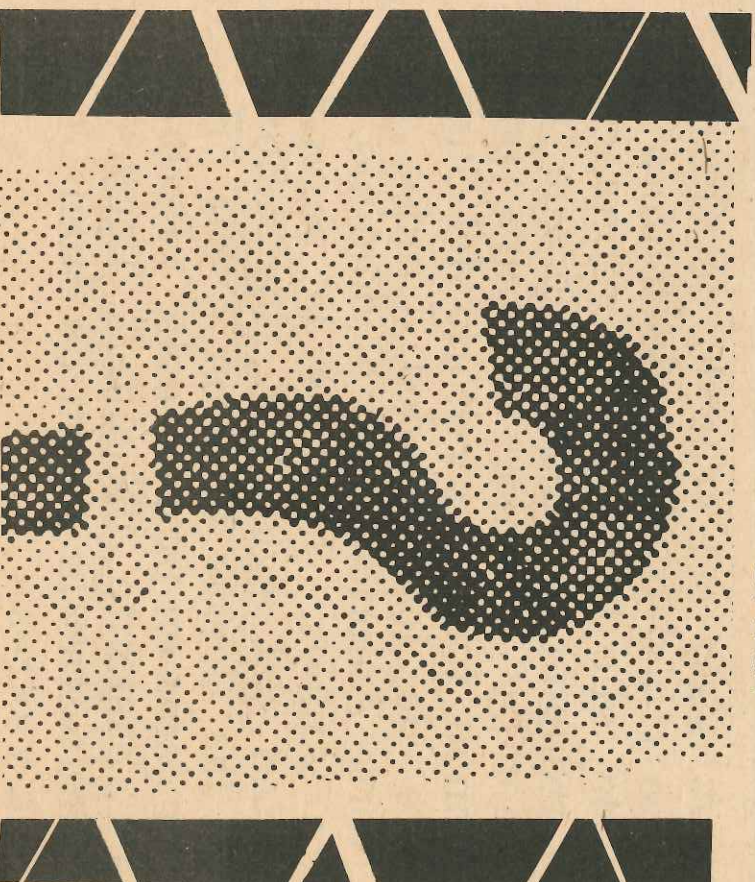
En una junta reciente, convocada por La Raza, Inc., en Appleton, Wisconsin que fué atendida por representantes de UMOs, el Departamento de Industry, Labor, & Human Relations, y La Raza, se decidió que un esfuerzo por todo el estado era necesario para cambiar o mejorar situaciones inadmisibles.

Cómo podemos hacer que los trabajadores campesinos se sientan bienvenidos en nuestro estado?

No queramos, ni tan siquiera pensamos en cartelones que a la entrada de los pueblos proclamen, "Bienvenidos a nuestro Pueblo" sino mas bien: 1) Queremos que rancheros y negociantes de la localidad usen de su poder de voto y persuasión para que los oficiales de condado reserven y apropien dinero para ocupar mejores en los departamentos de servicios sociales, de la policía, hospitales y otros . . . 2) Queremos que el departamento estatal de relaciones humanas, haga algo para cambiar la imagen del trabajador que muchos periódicos locales presentan a sus lectores, que tan solo reportan, violaciones de la ley, peleas y al mismo tiempo se presente la imagen positiva de la ayuda y contribución que el migrante ofrece a la economía de nuestros pueblos. 3) No habrá en Wisconsin un papel de circulación estatal, o canal de radio o televisión que se comprometa a escribir, una vez por semana, acerca de los beneficios económicos que el trabajador del campo aporta a nuestro estado; de su trabajo, vida y leyes que afectan a su bienestar; al bienestar de 8,000 trabajadores campesinos? (Los directores de La Raza pidieron algo semejante al diario Milwaukee Journal, sin mucho efecto).

Conclusion: Nosotros por nuestros hermanos, y otros porque es su responsabilidad, debemos delinear un plan de acción, que incluya no tan solo a los turistas sino también al trabajador de Texas y otro estado, para que se sientan bienvenidos en Wisconsin.

LA RAZA



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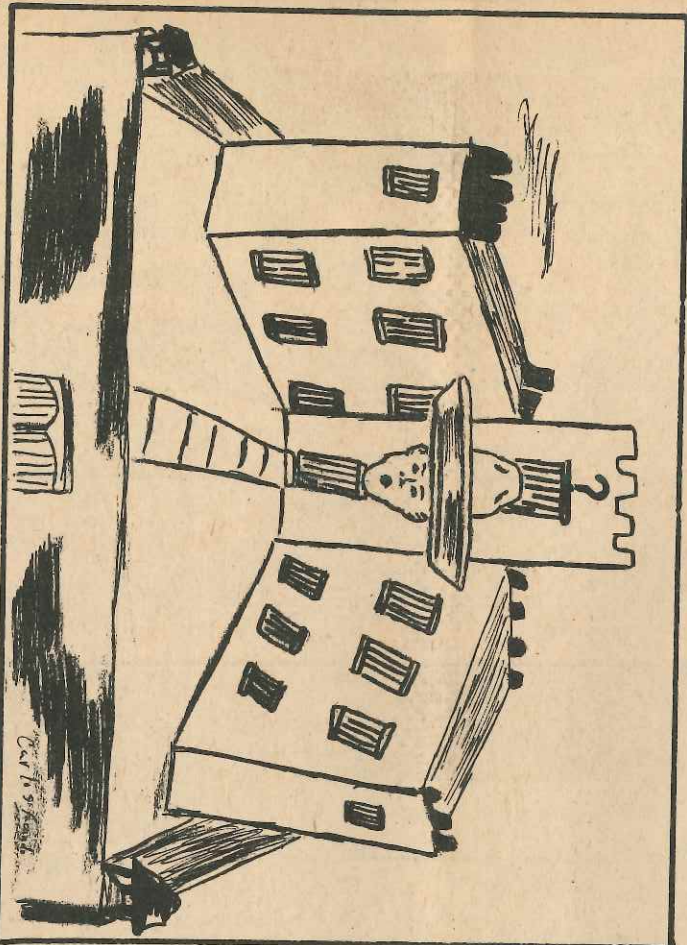
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LA RAZA



LOS NATIVOS

CHICANO, el grito - - -
a Shout - - -
from the barrios
— a movement
of liberation from
fear and ignorance.

What a terrible irony it is that
the very people who harvest the
food we eat do not have enough
food for their own children.

—Cesar Chavez



LOS NATIVOS, a report on the series of conferences, "Strangers in Our Homeland" held in the Fox Valley and sponsored by La Raza, Inc., is ready for distribution.

LOS NATIVOS, a 50-page bilingual publication contains excerpts of the events that took place at the conferences. Pictures and drawings accent the tri-colored report.

Any one wishing to receive the report, please send us your name and address. A small donation will be appreciated for use on future projects similar to this one.

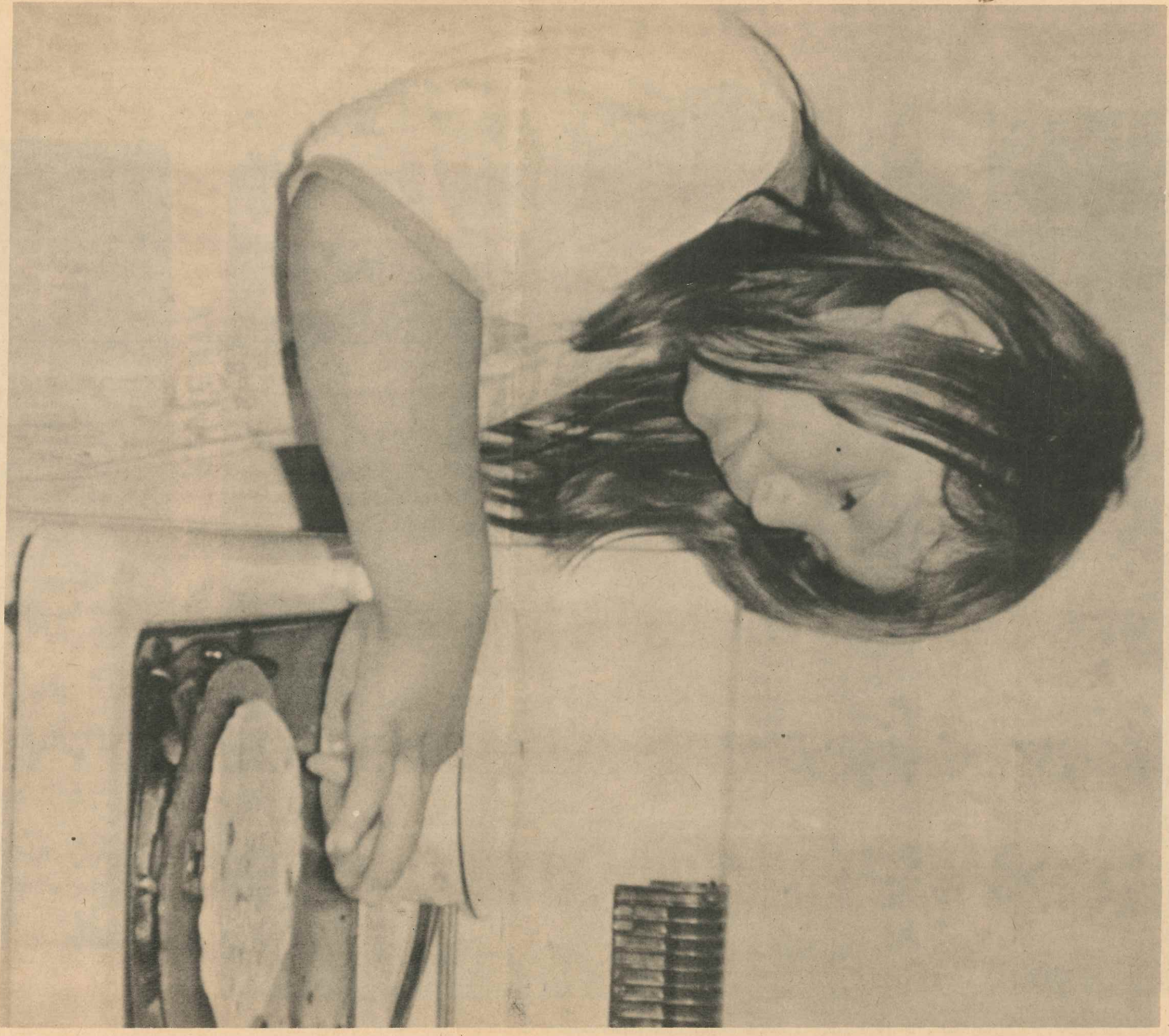
Thank you --- Graciano

He compared the educational system to a box, into which we expect all children to fit. If it does not fit, he said, we should change the box, not the child.

The grower has so much more power, that the farm worker can't attempt to organize; he can't risk unemployment.

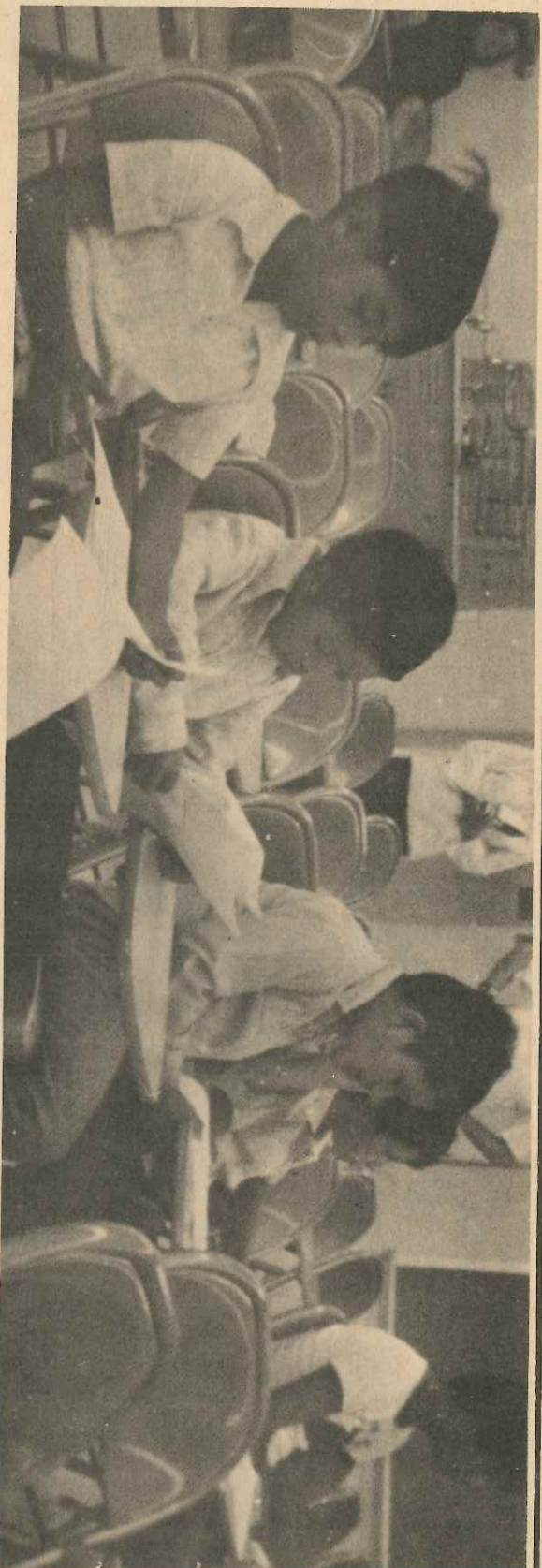
LA RAZA, Our People, is the Spirit and the anxieties of all the Spanish Speaking people on the move

A pesar del acuerdo de Guadalupe Hidalgo, del 2 de febrero de 1848, que firmo y se comprometio a respetar propiedades, lengua, religion y cultura, en muy poco tiempo, todo el territorio del Sudoeste de los Estados Unidos de Norte America, paso al dominio de los Anglos. Durante la segunda mitad del siglo XIX, los señores de las tierras llegaron a ser "Estranjeros en propio suelo." Pero no sin bastante dificultad, como lo demuestran la guerra de Juan Cortina y otros.

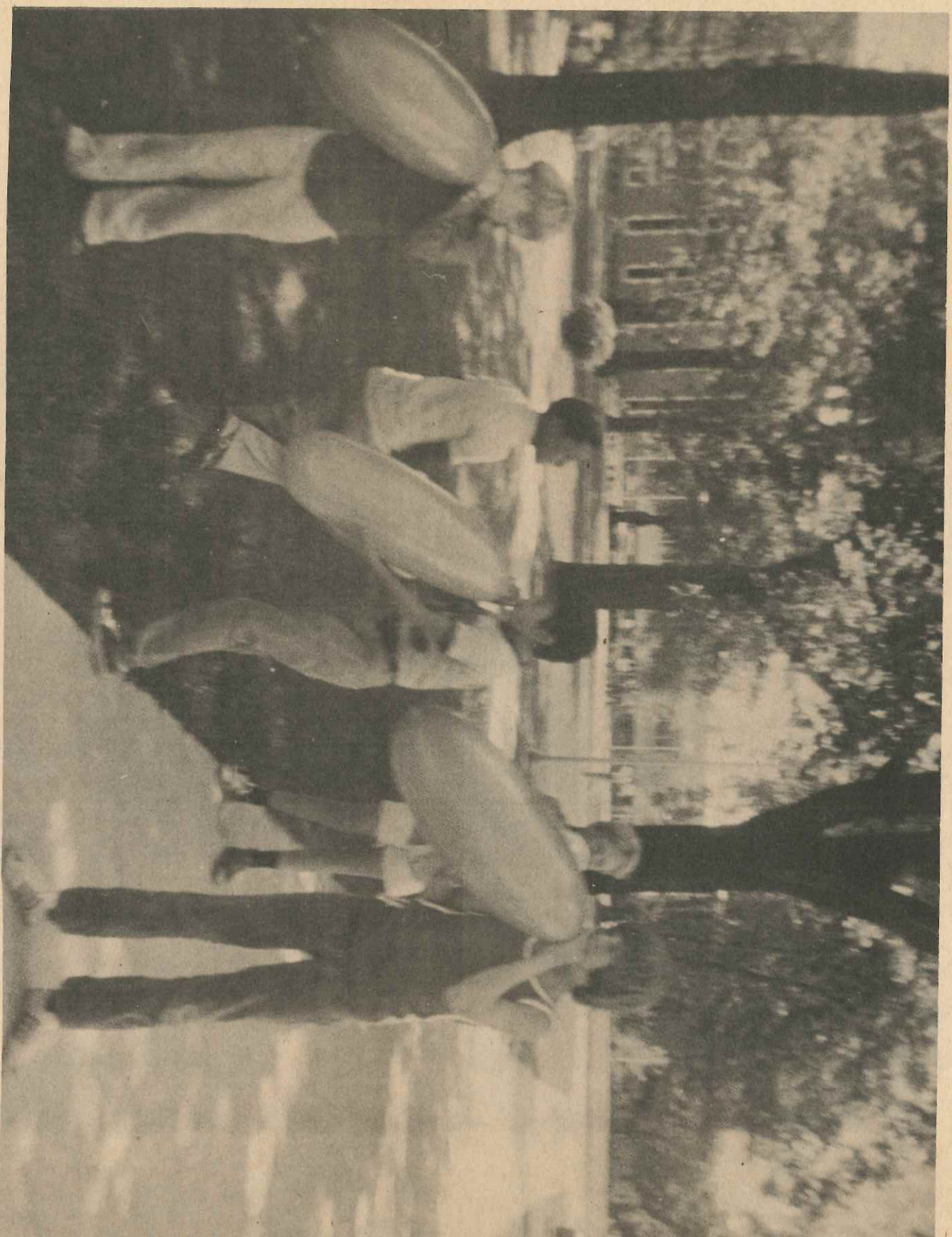


Over two thousand migrant children, ages one through eighteen, are enrolled in the summer programs throughout Wisc.

Title I programs make education and enjoyment come together.



EL TRABAJO ESTÁ DURO... PERO MERECE LA PENA



CUIDADO!!! QUE SE REVIENTA...



NO SE AHOGUEN UNO A OTRO



ESTAMOS ORGULLOSOS DE NUESTRA RAZA

Debemos sentirnos orgullosos de nuestra Raza porque mucho antes de que ninguna otra persona pisara el Oeste, nuestro pueblo ya habia comensado a elaborar frutas y legumbres, habian aprendido a cuidar ganado, a explotar minas, a transportar productos, a trabajar la tierra y muchas otras cosas. Nuestra Raza fue la que poco despues enseno todas estas labores a los Americanos.

Debemos sentirnos orgullosos de que nuestra Raza, aun cuando trabaje en tierras de otros y para otros, conserba aun su dignidad y su bondad de gente pobre, noble y generosa.

Después de que los Estados Unidos despojaron a Mexico de las tierras del Oeste a causa de la guerra que tuvo lugar en el ano de 1848, nuestro pueblo perdio millones de acres en tierras, pastos y campos. Pero recuerden que nuestra Raza siguió y sigue cultivando las frutas y legumbres que se venden en los Estados Unidos por salarios muy bajos y en muy malos condiciones..

Debemos estar orgullosos de ser Mexicanos porque tenemos hermosas cansiones, poesias y música que fueron y sigen siendo compuestos por nuestra Raza. Somos conocedores de los secretos culinarios y platos sabrosos como los tacos, el menudo, el posole, el chile, y muchos otros.

Y recuerden que LA RAZA Mexicana es grande y Unida y esa es una de las razones por la que hemos sobrevivido.

Maria Trevino
14 anos



Maravilla

Last year twelve young migrants who became representatives of LA RAZA initiated a field in recording migrant life in Wisconsin. This summer the same project is underway with new members added to three of the original members.

The group records migrant life by the use of photography, drawings, and a Spanish-hour radio program. Reporting and researching have become a big part in the training of our group. The first couple of weeks the professionals in various fields of journalism and the mass media assisted us in the classroom before we ventured out on our own.

Our Spanish program, "La Voz de La Raza" is on WISS, Berlin every Wednesday evening from 7-8pm. Whereas last year the programs were directed primarily by Fr. Pancho, this year we have our group alternate as directors of weekly program. One of the purposes of "La Voz de La Raza" is to provide a source of entertainment for Wisconsin residents and migrants and to help our group in our relationship with our families and communities. . .

Lupe Maravilla
Juan Anaya



EXPLOITACION

The Latins are the most exploited people in the United States, and it is incumbent that other Latins educate and liberate other Latins and go on to destroy the evils of capitalism!

The creator of man had no intentions of establishing a system of exploitation of man by his fellow man. Whatever the creator was, its plan was that man should live and survive on the foods produced by earth. The evidence of this plan is daily presented to us by non-human creatures who have no use for money (the root of all evil) no such a system of exploitation (Capitalism). Such non-human creatures manage to live and survive magnificently and beautifully on the original foods of the creator. But man, however, had to create a system of systems--he couldn't leave nature be itself and thus man gave life to capitalism and exploitation!

It isn't impossible to imagine a community of people living in caves (in a Garden of Eden) and surviving on the fruits of nature; eating only that which was sufficient to maintain a healthy body and otherwise enjoying life. But one man who had to have power and control over his fellow man had to destroy our Garden of Eden!

Undoubtly that one man got the idea of gathering a lot of nature's food and storing it for himself; and discovered that in bad times, as when people hungered and were unable to find food, his stored goods could be used to extract labor and personal favors from his fellow man. No doubt, as others labored, the stored goods became a larger capital, giving the man more power to accumulate nature's goods unto himself and thus creating greater control (exploitation) over ther people.

We can go on to imagine that the idea of exploitation brought with it what we now consider as "criminal acts", such as stealing food by those who could not otherwise gather food for their survival. Then, no doubt, the exploiter created a police force to protect his own personal interests; the police constructed jails, prisons, and labor camps for the poor and hungry. And thus the present American social, political, and economical system was established--a system in which the have nots (exploited) labor for the have got's (exploiters).

While all other races of people are living moderately--in good houses, driving good automobiles, et cetera, the Latins remain much in the cave man's status quo, picking the fruits of nature for the man and receiving a very small share of the pickings; and forced to live in sheds which were originally constructed for farm animals!

Why! Why! Why must Latins remain working as farm animals; living in unsanitary conditions; and remain on the lower rung of the human labor ladder?

The Latins who seem to have the greatest difficulty learning the English language, are forced by the controlling

White business owners to take whatever employment is available--there is no time nor money to get into school programs.

Even if Latins were able to complete educational programs of their choosing, the White business owners, preferring (in most cases) white workers, would drive most Latins back to tilling the soil for the man!

Some people will, no doubt, say that the Latins' plight should be blamed on no one except the Latins. But such a remark is untrue: The Latins' plight and struggle is a reality brought to life by racism, exploitation, and capitalism.

What is the so
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And to those w
believe that cap
Latins, I say wo
know not egalita

Ernes



¡VENCEREMOS!

PRISON REHABILITATION FEDICULOUS!

Criminals cannot be rehabilitated in American prisons. The American social system must undergo a serious overhauling. The change must come now, not tomorrow or in the next ten years. Now is the time to correct our social system which breeds criminals.

Prisons are offering the so-called criminal an education and skill trades, believing that a skill trade or that a simple education will reform the criminal. True, a skill trade and training prepare the criminals for better paying jobs, but such training is not "rehabilitation" and thus, unfortunately, millions and billions of tax dollars are literally wasted.

First, it is to be understood that mental patients cannot rightfully be considered criminals, and criminals cannot rightfully be considered mental patients. A criminal is an individual who steals to survive within the social system. A mental patient is a mentally deficient individual who is even incapable of being a "criminal."

A criminal act is a mental attitude. For example, any individual or group who finds the American social system doleful and intolerable (Slave labor poverty, abuse of governmental power and a host of other denials of the right to pursuit of happiness) will rebel in one form or another. The rebellions are labelled, by society, as "criminal acts." The rebellions should be labelled as "revolutionary acts", because that is what they really are.

True rehabilitation of criminal acts (an end to revolutionary acts) cannot be achieved until the exploitation of men by his fellow men, abuse of governmental power, slave labor, standard living conditions, fascistic wars, and denial of human and constitutional rights come to an end. i.e., Capitalism must end and egalitarianism must be established as an American way of life!

By Ernest (Che) Rodriguez
January 19, 1973

ADJUSTMENT IS KEY TO PAROLE

The word "adjustment" is the key to winning a parole. Prisoners must adjust to prison life in order to be considered as "ready for parole--to return to society as productive citizens." But in all reality, the adjustment phrase is totally unrealistic.

It is unrealistic to assume that any prisoner who may adjust to prison life is ready for parole, to return to society as a productive citizen. It is insane to believe that an adjustment to prison abnormality will produce something "normal for society."

What are some factors of adjusting to prison life? Want to know some facts? Well, read on -- here are some facts: Persons become criminals and subsequently become prisoners because of a refusal or because of a failure to cope with the norms of society or because of a failure to understand and function by the standards set by society. For example, lacking in community ties; disrespect for law and order; unemployment and failure to pay debts; broken home situations; and lack of love. Now, because of the failure to cope with or failure to understand the set norms of society, persons are tossed into an abnormal prison situation and expected to adjust to a world which offers no means of learning anything about community ties. Prisons breed disrespect for law and order by a mountain of denials of human, constitutional, and civil rights. Prisons offer no real functional employment or responsibilities such as debts. Prisons certainly create a broken home situation such as destruction of marriages and isolation of human beings from other human beings. Prisons are totally lacking in the function of love. Kissing and loving -- love making -- of any kind is totally denied to prisoners. Thus the prisoner suffers a constant frustration and anxiety and fear of punishment -- loss of privileges -- denied the right to be human. A prisoner becomes "submissive" to an abnormal situation thus becoming a robot which is counter-productive to rehabilitation!

Perhaps the day will come when walled prisons with iron and cement will be transformed into "community centers" allowing prisoners some measure of dignity and community involvement. If and when the present prison system is so transformed, the prisoners will be judged by how well he or she can adjust to society, to real life, rather than what adjustment is made to an abnormal prison life style.

By Ernest R. Rodriguez
February 1, 1973

Bay Banner
March 1973



CITIZENS

Recently one of Wisconsin's leading politicians appeared on a television net work and made a statement to the public that wire-tapping was essential for good police work! I'm wondering how many framers of the United States Constitution rolled over in their graves, over the statement?

It seems that every citizen should rise in arms against such fascistic and gestapo suggestions which demand that citizens give up their rights of privacy. Such political figures, practicing gestapoism, should not be allowed to hold public office!

It can be assumed that some police, making arrests of citizens, would act in good faith. But if good faith were all that is needed to allow the police to break in bedrooms at any hour of the day or night; on mere suspicion; to wire-tap any bedroom, bathroom, meal table, or a garden conversation, the protections of the Fourth Amendment would evaporate, and it would be to leave law abiding citizens at the mercy, whim, and caprice of the police; and the people would no longer be secured in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, only in the discretion of the police!

The mandates of the Fourth Amendment are not mere second-class rights! The mandates are indispensable freedoms! Among the deprivations of rights, none is so effective in cowing a population, crushing the spirit of the individual and putting terror in every heart, than uncontrolled searches and seizures. Such uncontrolled police (gestapo) power is one of the first and most effective weapons in the arsenal of every arbitrary government.

Citizens of Wisconsin, do not give up your rights of privacy. That which is in your garden, on your supper table, in your bathroom, in your bedroom, or the stockings on your legs, is your private property and not subject to abuse by uncontrolled police power!

Ernesto R. Rodriguez
July 9, 1973

to the Latins'
A long and hard
to educate our
evils of Capital-
all brothers and
workers' world re-
n motion to expose
nster--Capitalism!
foolish enough to
effects only
you....for you
!

Che
Rodriguez
7/6/73

REFORMATORY

ute You

Noticias...

This year, after many years of constant cheating by Elogio Rubio, the migrant workers of Stokely Van Camp will work for their personal gain, rather than for Rubio's profit-making scheme.

Rubio, crew leader for the workers had his permit suspended for his illegal actions against his people prior to this summer. The money paid to the people for travel and other expenses was taken by Rubio each year. When the people found out about these deeds they became firm and reluctant to accept Rubio as their leader.

This year the workers journeyed to Wisconsin on their own--from Texas to Appleton they relied on each other to arrive safely so as that they could work for a few months before returning home.

UW-Oshkosh announces:

The Anthropological Convention of Scholars from the Third World will take place from August 27th-30th or 31st. These Pre-Congress Conventions take place every 5 years and will include 50-60 scholars from the Latin American countries, including Peru, Mexico, Argentina, etc.

EDUCATION

Two student stipends for field instruction at Palo Alto Veterans Administration Hospital have been committed by the Veterans Administration's affiliation with the Graduate school of Social Work of the University of California, San Jose.

San Jose's is the first school of social work in the United States to deal with the problem of the Mexican American. This has attracted Mexican American students into social work and health field. Its program has been accepted as eligible for accreditation by the Council on Social Work Education.

The State University of New York College at Old Westbury is recruiting Spanish speaking students for the 1973 fall semester. Those interested should direct their inquiries to: Office of Admissions, Box 210, Old Westbury, New York 11568 or Phone (516) 876-3074.

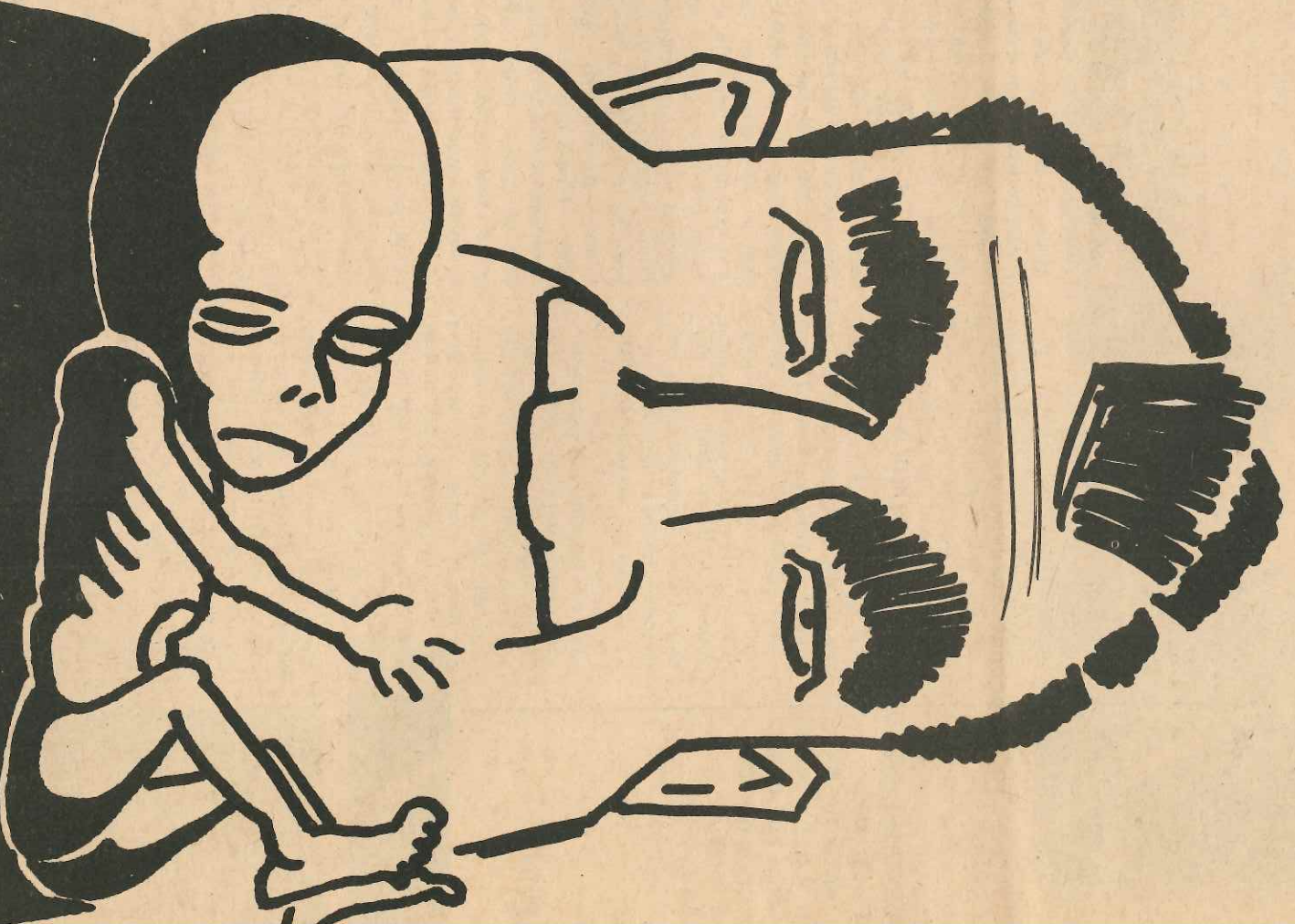
\$2.20 Para el Trabajador Campesino en 1976

En un año, si el presidente Nixon firma la ley, la mayoría de los trabajadores de la nación recibirán un mínimo de \$2.20 la hora. Pero no así el trabajador campesino. Para el trabajador campesino se ha propuesto la siguiente escala de subida: de \$1.30 a \$1.60 en dos meses; de \$1.80 en un año; de \$2.00 en dos años y de \$2.20 al cabo de tres años. El sudor del campesino se vende barato.

A pesar de la nueva fase económica propuesta por el presidente, que se supone controlar la inflación y los precios, el costo de muchas alimentos básicos subirá el doble. Así en Nueva York, la docena de blanquillos está ya a 89¢ y subirá al dolar. La libra de jamon costará \$1.65. Subirá también el precio de otras legumbres y frutas. Habrá escasez de de carne. Tendremos que tener mucho cuidado con nuestro mandado semanal.

En 1973 escasean los alimentos; las cosas se ponen muy caras. En 1972 30 rancheros o compañías agrarias recibieron el total de 850,507 dólares en subsidios (welfare) del gobierno por reducir la producción de alimentos, en Wisconsin. Un rancho de Racine recibió 45,741 por no sembrar las tierras. 18,000 rancheros recibieron del gobierno en 1972 por no sembrar sus tierras el total de 655 millones de dólares.

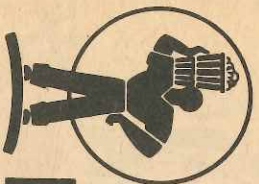
En un reciente reporte a la legislatura, el señor Stanley Du Rose, comisionado de Seguros en el estado de Wisconsin, reporto que los residentes de nuestro estado pagaron 2 billones en aseguranzas en 1972; y recibieron de las compañías de seguro en reclamos 1.2 billones. Las compañías de seguro se embolsaron la diferencia de 8 billones en un año en el estado de Wisconsin.



COST OF LIVING

Che 73

Rodriguez



Wisconsin Department of
Industry, Labor and Human Relations
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION

P. O. BOX 1607
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53701

LABOR ALERT

Madison--Wisconsin's June seasonal employment in agriculture was off nearly 14 percent from a year ago only as a result of adverse weather, with migrant hiring dropping more than twice as fast.

The State Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations said that most growers were about 10 days behind schedule as the month ended due to heavy spring rains and other factors. This delayed their hiring plans and those of food processing plants which depend on their crops.

In addition, migrant workers have represented a declining share of the total number of rural industry workers each year, the agency said. The June decline from a year ago was 31.9 percent.

In numbers, total rural industry workers declined from 5,873 to 5,071 between the two Junes, with the number of migrant workers dropping from 633 to 431.

Most of the migrants--380--were reported working in the fields, while the remainder were assigned to plant work.

The migrant percentage share of over all rural industry employment declined from 10.8 percent in June a year ago to 8.5 percent in the latest latest report. In past years, migrants have presented as much as 17.1 percent of the total June work force.

A month earlier, the total work force was 3,872, with 177 migrants reported employed for a 4.6 percent share.

HISPANO SECTION OF 1973 MANPOWER REPORT AVAILABLE IN SPANISH

Washington--"Spanish-Speaking Americans: Their Manpower Problems and Opportunities" is now available in Spanish, the U.S. Department of Labor has recently reported.

The publication is a reprint of chapter 4 of the 1973 Manpower Report of the President. This is the first annual manpower report to contain a comprehensive chapter on Hispanic Americans.

An outgrowth of the 1970 census, which provided broad statistical data on the Hispanic population of the United States the report shows that there are nearly 10 million Hispanics, making them the second largest minority group in the country.

The reprint deals with population data, family structure, employment problems, available manpower training and work experience programs and labor force participation and presents a manpower profile of Hispanic Americans.

The 27-page reprint is available in both English and Spanish from Manpower Information Inquiries, Room 6381, Main Labor Corridor, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

Madison--Saturday, July 7 will be the effective date of a new state law exempting youth employed in agriculture from having to have child labor permits.

The State Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations said the measure (AB-745) repeals a year-old provision that set the requirement for the \$1 permit for farm youth age 12 and over.

The cost of the permit had been borne by the employer, with youth working for their parents or guardians on family farms excluded entirely.

The agency's Equal Rights Division is charged with enforcing the state state's child labor permit law, which regulates the hours and conditions of work for those 17 and under.

Madison--Nine bilingual migrant specialists have been hired by the State Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations this summer to assist migrant workers and employers in resolving a variety of employment related problems. This is the seventh year for the summer program, which is funded by the U.S. Department of Labor.

The agency said the specialists, all assigned to local offices of the Wisconsin State Employment Service, discuss with migrants training opportunities and the requirements of various laws and regulations. The specialists also can assist migrants who wish to resettle, help them find permanent employment and mediate minor disputes.

This year, the specialists are assigned to offices in Wautoma, Beaver Dam, Oconto and Sturgeon Bay. They will assist migrants in all areas of the state, however, the agency said.

In addition, the Employment Service has year-round bilingual employees available to help migrants and other Spanish-Speaking as needed at offices in Watertown, Kenosha, Elkhorn, Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Beaver Dam, Madison, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan.

FORGOTTEN SOURCE

The burden of proof (proving the worth of our existence) is on ourselves. In any society or nation that seems always true. However our society, our nation is increasingly careless in accepting responsibility for itself. As a group of individuals this is ever more apparent. It is true the individual (family unit) is destructive in the waste of energy and resources. Not with the idea that the waste of this energy has not occurred before but with continuing zeal he or she buys objects regarding the car or can opener or house bought maintains the status of society and nation. The objects we buy and identify with, with zeal, are as careless a facade as the responsibility we individually allow ourselves to handle.

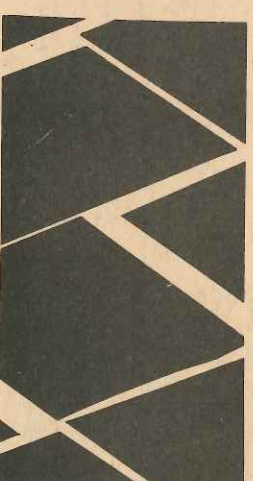
Here we are in Appleton, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Neenah, Menasha, Green Bay, Wautoma, Berlin buying Fords like people in Georgia and watching Mary Tyler More in Minneapolis, made for TV series in Los Angeles. Not to say that Green Giant doesn't produce "Early June Peas" in Ohio either or that music like "canned laughter" doesn't come from Nashville but is really recorded in New London. Our personal and family and social responsibility is as easy to explain or identify as the monopoly Nashville or Detroit has on that certain type of national music in our ears. Responsibility for a greater local identity, local society, seems hung up there in Detroit, New York, Los Angeles, Mexico City to the point, perhaps, the only local religion we have is a pay check that helps put Chicago on the map.

Why such disregard for ourselves and where we live? It must be a lack of knowledge. We do not have enough experience here, we do not care to know where we are. Our memory is too short. It doesn't tell us anything and we do not care to understand. Stokely's, Zenith, Ford, etc., take care of our memory. Our history is not very deep.

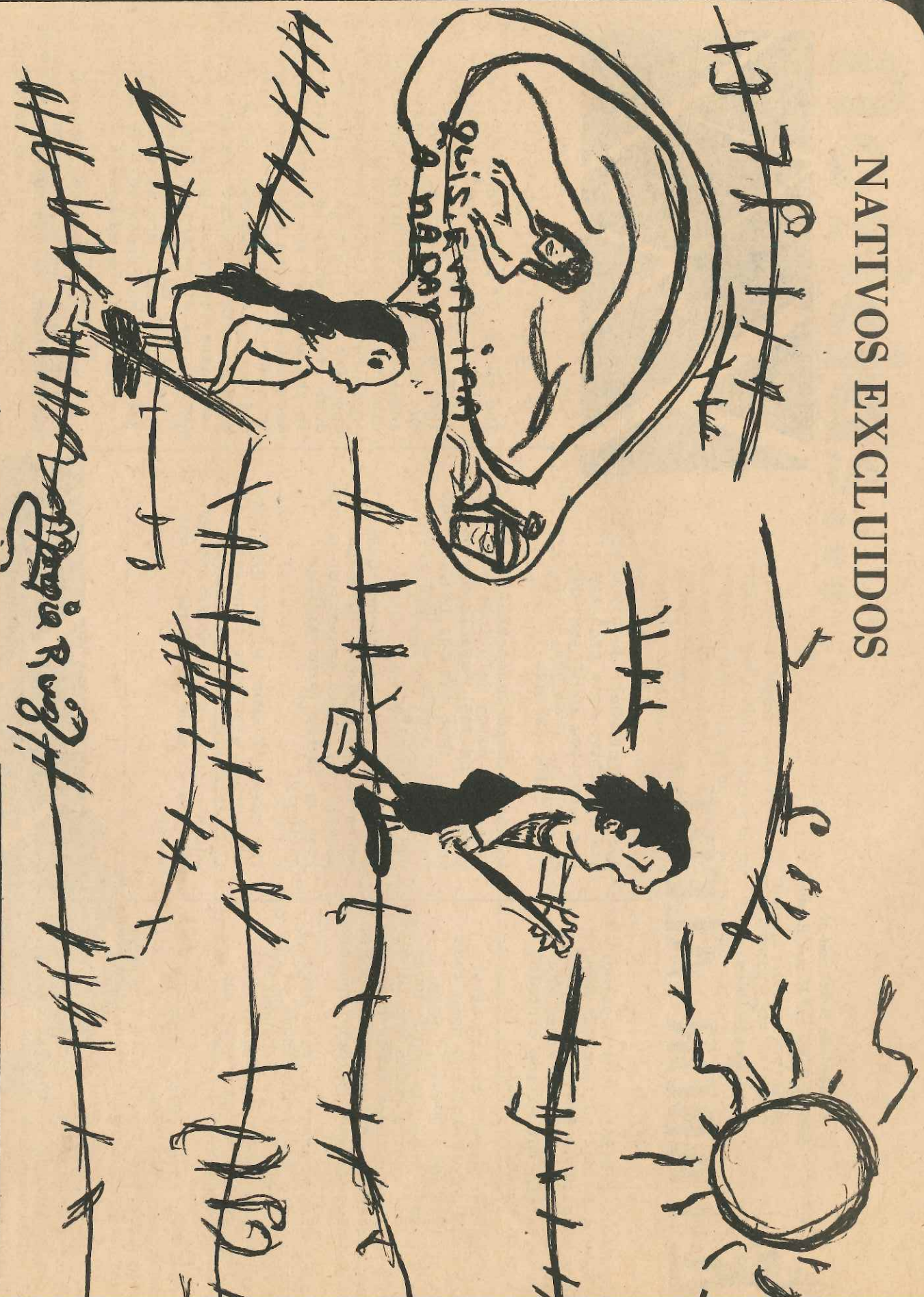
Our criminal waste is not in energy and resources but we have forgotten our source. We do not want the responsibility for ourselves because it is too somewhere else. Standard Oil is part of the character and conscience that possess us. The Fox River, Green Bay, Doty Island, Fond du Lac we have no memory of at all.

R. Kresal

.....



NATIVOS EXCLUIDOS



105 grados. el sol quemara.

Algunos detalles que usted debe saber y estan escritos en el Indice del código de leyes del estado de Wisconsin y se refieren a los campos de los migrantes.

Estas son leyes del estado de Wisconsin. El departamento de Industria, Trabajo y Relaciones Humanas se haran cargo de implementar dichas leyes. En caso de inacción, los ocupantes del campo podran demandar en corte a departamento por su inaccion.

*** **** ***

Recuerde estas leyes; guarde el papel, porque le puede servir. Nunca tenga miedo de tomar accion.

Lugar. Ind.49.05.

1. El lugar no tendrá charcol de agua ni soquete.
2. El lugar estara limpio y libre de plantas daninas, nocivas y venenosas.
3. Tendrá suficiente espacio para la recreacion de las familias.

Banos. Ind.49.12.

Los baños para uso común estarán estaran ventilados y limpios.

Ratas e insectos.Ind.49.16.

El lugar y las casas estaran libres de ratas, insectos y otros animales daninos.

Calor. Ind.49.10.

Cada casa deberá de disponer de calefacción para las noches frias.

Limpieza y aseo. Ind.49.13.

El lugar de la limpieza, laundry, y aseo estaran provistos de agua fría y caliente y habra espacio suficiente para todos los del campo.

Cuartos de dormir Ind.49.17.

Casas. Ind.49.08.

4. Las familias con niños de más seis años dispondian de lugar y espacio de dormir separado para los padres.
5. Dispondia de espacio separado para los diferentes sexos.
8. Cada habitación o cuarto tendrá una ventana hacia fuera, al aire fresco.

Cocina y comedor. Ind. 49.14.

1. Cada familia dispondra de:
 - A. Una estufa
 - B. Un refrigerador
 - C. Sillas y mesa
16. Un sink grande para lavar los platos y utensilios de cocina.

Fuego y Auxilio Inmediato.

Ind.49.18.

6. Cada campo tendrá a la di posición de todos sus ocupantes mecanismos para controlar el fuego.
7. Asi mismo, estará a todos accesible y a todas horas un first aid quit; medicici de emergencia.

Rejilla. Ind.49.09.

Los screens o rejillas deberan cubrir toda ventana o puerta que de al exterior y será para proteger la gente de moscas, sancudos y otros insectos.

Garbage. Ind.49.15.

Habrá cubetas para el garbage que serán limpiadas frecuentemente.

CONOSCA SUS DERECHOS

Venganza y despido.

El migrante, en muchos casos, depende totalmente del troquero o ranchero. El migrante pierde su trabajo o es despedido del campo por varias razones. A menudo son despididos en venganza, porque tuvieron la valentia de hablar contra las injusticias o ayudaron a otros a hacer lo mismo.

La Venganza es Ilegal.

Los migrantes tienen derecho constitucional a protestar los abusos que violan la ley. Asi mismo, estan protegidos por la ley al reportar y tomar accion contra las violaciones. En caso de despido o venganza el migrante puede tomar accion:

- 1-demandando en la corte esa accion ilegal.
- 2-demandando al ran- chero o troquero p por ruptura de con- trato.
- 3-demando en corte al troquero o ranchero por abuso contra la bienvenida a los visitantes.

PROGRAMAS DE ASISTENCIA

Los migrantes y sus familias son elegibles para todos los programas de ayuda del Gobierno:

- A. Estampillas-Comida
- B. Beneficios de Salud
- C. Programas de Educacion
- D. Asistencia legal

Pero no todos los migrantes se beneficiarian de estos programas. Razones?

- 1-Los migrantes son ilegalmente declara- dos "no elegibles".
- 2-No llenan las apli- caciones de reclamo.
- 3-No se dan cuenta de la discriminacion y rechazo.

CONTRATOS

Son muchas las maneras en que el migrante contrata su tiempo y trabajo. Ejemplos:

- 1) La oficina estatal de empleo cubre para un rancho la orden de cierto numero de tra- bajadores.
- 2) Los rancheros recrutan por medio de una agencia privada.
- 3) El troquero recluta para un cierto ran- chero.
- 4) La familia migrante hace contrato directo con el rancho.
- 5) La familia migrante sale en busca de tra- bajo y es empleada donde haya trabajo.

Todo contrato, oral o escrito, contrae obligacion en ambas partes. Si se rompe el contrato sin motivo alguno, hay recurso para demanda legal contra todos los danos ocasionados.

El abogado que representa al migrante debe tener presente que:

- 1-Son pobres
- 2-Son transeuntes
- 3-Hablan muy poco ingles
- 4-Tienen miedo al troquero y rancho
- 5-Han tenido experiencias desagradables con la policia, la ley y las cortes y ahora tratan de evitarles aun cuando tengan derecho o razon.

Iguales y Amparados

Por La Ley

42 U.S.C. 1981

La seccion 1981 de la ley adoptada en 1870 dice: "Todas las personas bajo el amparo de la jurisdiccion de los Estados Unidos de Norteamerica, tendran los mismos derechos en cada uno de los Estados asi como en todo el territorio de la nacion, para hacer y enfor- zar contratos, para demandar, ser testigos, dar evidencia, asi como al total e igual ge- neficio de toda Ley para la proteccion de persona y propiedad, en la igualdad que estos derechos son garantizados para el ciudadano blanco; y todos estaran sujetos a los mismos castigos, multas, tasas, licencias y contribuciones y no otros".

* * *

Migrantes. Los migrantes no son prisioneros; son hom- bres y mujeres libres y ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos de Norteamerica.

Campos de los Migrantes. Los migrantes, como ocupantes de una casa, tienen:

- 1) derecho a vivir en el mismo nivel de dignidad humana como las personas fuera del campo.
- 2) tienen derecho a in- vitar a sus amigos y dar la bienvenida a los visitantes.

Derecho de Entrada. El derecho

de acceso o entrada signi- fica: el derecho que tienen los migrantes de invitar y recibir a los amigos y vi- sitantes en sus casas y el derecho de estos de entrar y salir.

Newspaper of La Raza Inc.
Editor, María Anita Sánchez
1825 N. McDonald
Appleton, Wis. 54911

DIVISION OF FAMILY SERVICES
FOOD STAMP MEMO 73-6

July 23, 1973

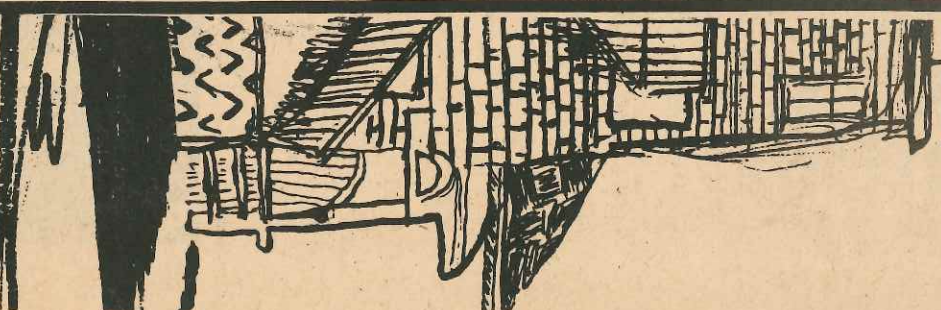
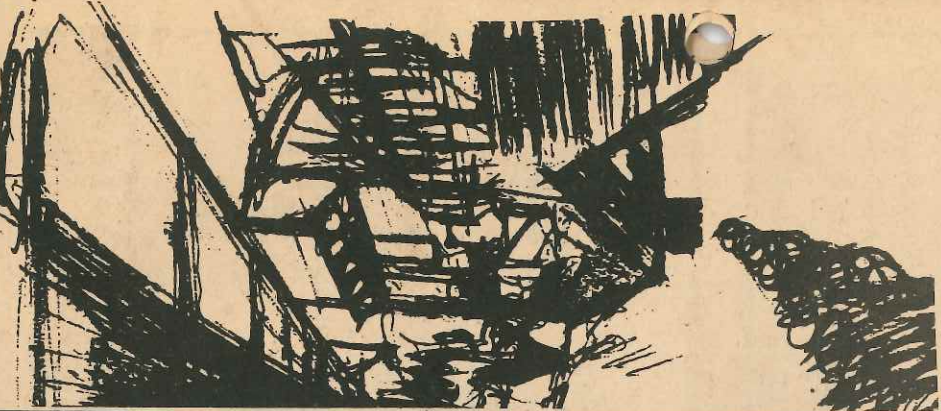
TO: Directors - Green Bay Region
FROM: Jerome D. Hutchins, Client Services Specialist
Green Bay Regional Office
RE: Migrant Households

There has been much recent discussion in the processing of Food Stamp Applications for Migrant families around the consideration of homestead property owned by families in other areas. The Chicago Regional Office of USDA has received this question from several states and has advised us that their decision is to disregard homestead property outside of Wisconsin as a resource. In other words, the home and lot is considered as with any other case and is not a bar to eligibility. In addition, a deduction may be allowed to those families for "reasonable" shelter costs.

Our Legal Section has also provided an interpretation which may affect some households in your counties. There have been families which have separated into more than one unit in order to work more than one part of the country. Under a strict reading of the definition of a household found in IV-B-7, the Legal Section advises that Food Stamp eligibility is based on the individual units and not the family as a whole in these cases.

JDH:scp
cc: Migrant Serving Agencies

Check page 14, a
letter by Juan Ignacio Idrogo



COLEGIO TACINTO TREVIÑO CENTRO EDUCATIVO CHICANO P.O. BOX 865, MERKEDEZ, TEX. 78570. (512) 565-2491

ADELANTE RAZA
1825 N. McDonald Street
Appleton, Wis. 54911

Estimado Camaradas:

After our beloved carnal y lidere, el Sr. Cesar Chavez, received national attention, the brothers from the streets with our intellectual brothers from the schools and universities, and the workers from the plants who believed in the liberation of la comunidad Chicana began to organize our people. As time progressed, we became effective. With this effective, the conscious of this racist nation began to stir. You who understand the workings of this country's politics, will know that at anytime when the ruling class feels that their sins of the past will be discovered; they will try to buy this hurt that we have had for centuries with something we have had very little of or none at all--\$money\$. At the time that we were really becoming effective, money started coming in to our communities through the organizations that we, the Chicano movement with the approval of the community, had created. This money came by way of proposals, grants, programs, clinics and what they proudly named "bilingual/bicultural educational programs". Our Chicano brothers and sisters who for eighteen to twenty-two years of their lives were brainwashed into believing in a materialistic society, instead of a humane society, who had never tasted their rewards, lost their feeling of commitment to our community when their organizations started to deal with big amounts of money. The system had bought them off and today they will deny it. Of all the organizations that exist today there are not more than three who still are committed; who still believe in the concept of liberation of our people; who have still not been bought off. Each organization within each town, within each City should be used without prejudice by our community to provide the band-aid services they have available. At the same time, the community should again get together to continue the March of Humanity, and go to the next step of conciencia and stop believing that such organizations will liberate our people. Our Chicano community should stop demanding anything from these organizations, for they will give, you only what they want, no more.

El amigo de mi enemigo, es mi enemigo; y con el no llegare a la victoria.

¡VIVA LA RAZA!

Vicente N. Calianza
Vicente N. Calianza
Bibliotecario y Pesquisador

Friday, July 20th, an article appeared in the Appleton Post Crescent concerning the migrant families and the hardships they faced as they waited for work to commence.

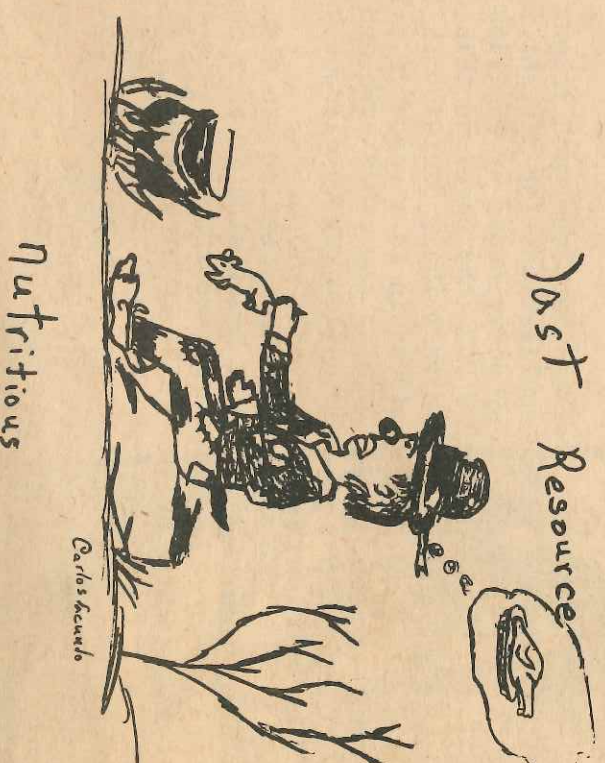
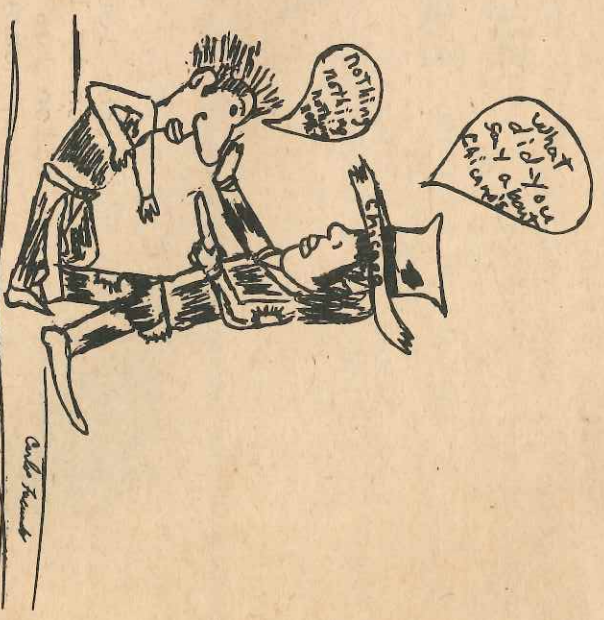
An added burden to these workers came in the form of rejection by the Outagamie County Food Stamp Department. Because some of the migrant workers owned a house in Texas at a value of \$1,500 (or more), the Department saw it as a basis for refusing them assistance.

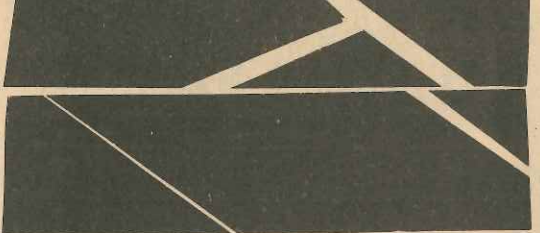
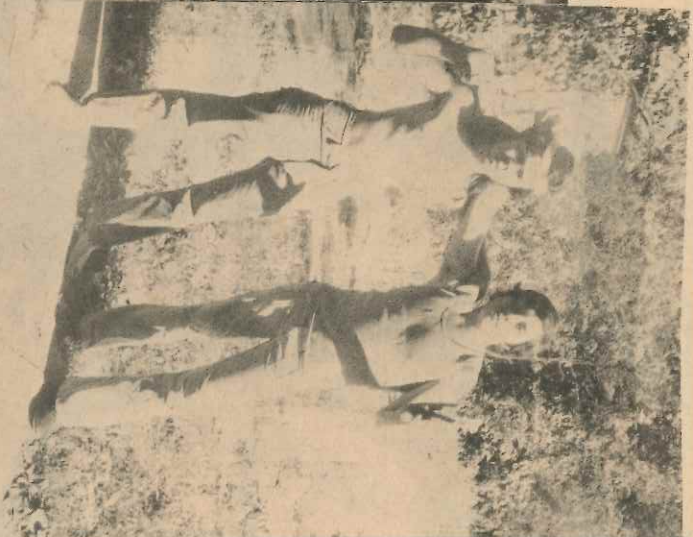
However, on Monday July 23 a letter addressed to the Social Service Directors in the Green Bay Region, with copies sent to Migrant Serving Agencies, instructed the Food Stamp Department to "disregard homestead property outside of Wisconsin as a resource". This in essence qualifies those denied migrants. (See page 13)

The response of the community prior to this letter, after the article appeared in the Post Crescent, both astonished and made me proud to know such a community as Appleton. I felt sad and angry to have had to resort to a plea to the community in order to continue helping these families after our meager allocated funds virtually ran out, and I now feel very much obligated to thank those concerned and interested people of this community.

Very Sincerely,

Juan Ignacio Idrogo
Juan Ignacio Idrogo
UMOS Community Worker





El programa de Title I para niños de familias migrantes, que se está llevando a cabo en la escuela St. Pius, en Appleton, tiene 78 niños enrolados en el programa. Son muy diferentes las cosas en este año. Todo el programa esta dirigido a desarrollar las aptitudes e intereses de los niños. Material academical como el lenguaje, las matematicas etc., son enseñados por medio del uso de los talentos artisticos, musicales, re-creativos y otros intereses variados del niño. El niño y sus talentos so la base de la enseñanza y progreso educativo. Como nota de interes especial, nuestros niños tomaran parte en el desfile de niños de Oshkosh, con trajes y carroras conmemorativas de su Historia; Historia de La Raza.

Un grupo de damas de la First United Methodist Church of Appleton, han organizado y se han hecho cargo, en cooperacion con La Raza, del programa infantil--cuidado y enseñanza de los chiquillos de 2 meses a 3 años de edad. Son 24 niños que estan a su cuidado todo el día mientras las mamás de estos niños trabajan en la labor. Este esfuerzo y dedicacion los apreciamos y agradecemos en gran manera.

Delia Carriso Spang

This summer a number of some sixty migrant youth came to the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh to attend classes in art, swimming, dancing, Mexican culture, TV and video taping, and karate. The program, directed by Sr. Julian Betts and Dr. White, Assistant Chancellor of the University is scheduled for six weeks; most participants wished it for all summer but it can't be as the college students will be returning to school soon.

The consensus of the group of youth interviewed about the program was all positive, with an additional comment: They felt that had the evening courses (7-9:30 pm) been held daily they would not have come because they would be tired. These youth all worked from eight to twelve hours a day in the fields of Gatzke and Leach's in Berlin.

Cree usted que niños 9-10 anos de edad deberían trabajar en los campos?

Más de 300,000 niños pasan más tiempo trabajando en los campos que estudian-do en la escuela, y 95% de esos niños son mejicanos.

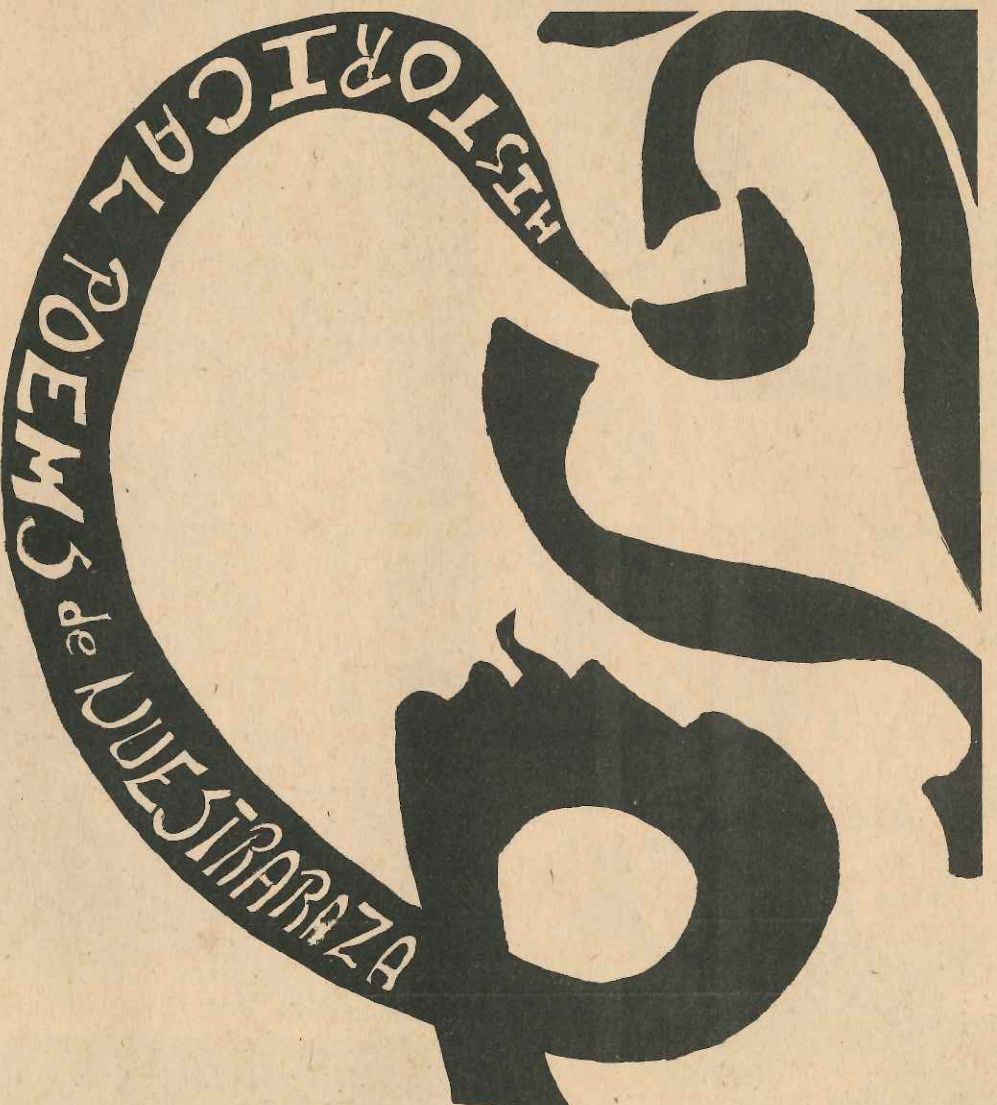
La mayoría de los padres no quieren que el estado se entrometa en sus vidas, porque el trabajo de los niños es necesario para la economica familiar. No sería mejor que los adultos fueran mejor pagados y que nuestros niños fueran a la escuela?

Si los niños trabajan debería ser por caprichos, como una bicicleta, tocadiscos, etc., y no por el pan de cada día o la renta.

APPLETON

This year the Title I migrant program at St. Pius, sponsored by La Raza Inc., is geared towards the interests of the children in the fields of art, music, science and drama. These 78 students are presently working on different aspects of a float to be entered at Children's Day Parade in Oshkosh.

The ladies of First United Methodist Church have set up a Day Care Center, with the cooperation of La Raza, Inc. The infants range from 2 months to 3 years old and are from the migrant working mothers.



MI PAIS

Mexico is a beauty to behold!

A land of continuous fiesta

The wildest of love affairs

Poor indeed but rich in dreams of freedom

The desert yet sings the ballads of Villa

The mountains dance to the victory of revolution

Better than the rich man's bread is the Mexican tortilla

The arroyos carrying the messages once shouted by Villa:

"No more armies!

No more palaces!

Land, schools, life, liberty and justice for all!"

The desert weeds rumble on, echoing the sound of 50,000 horses
and a million peasant feet, thundering--marching--forward in
revolution--to Torreón! To Mexico City!

Indeed, a land to love, to fight for and to die for

Deep in rainbow colors are the cactus of this enchanted land
The rolling sands, a glory of yellow dust, stirring the

souls of those who died in its glorious past

There, the fierce blue shield of the Mexican sky, guards
over the peasants to this day

Where the great Mexican buzzard, flapping lazily above
the vast and arid plains reminds us of the past revolution, the
colorados, los federales, the price of dignity, pride, and liberty
Let your big sombrero fall on your back and walk forward,
letting your serape flap gayly in the wind

Always keep your face toward the white burning Mexican
sun and the shadows will fall behind you.

In Mexico, you cannot help but to feel, in every step, the
furious fight which yet trembles in the earth with memories of its
past

And fear not in this land, for it is believed that a
stranger may be God

There is not to be forgotten the Black Mesquites which
cast their shadows in remembrance of the past and the Alamo tree
of this promising land

And in the still white nights, high in the mountains or in the
desert, there you will see, flanked by a million cheering peasants--
riding side by side--General Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata . . .

By Ernest (Che) R. Rodriguez
10/30/73